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APPLICATION NO.	F	ILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/605,805		10/28/2003	Michael R. Minogue	GEMS8081.183	2804
27061	7590	09/19/2005		EXAMINER	
		TENT SOLUTION	PEYTON, TAMMARA R		
MEQUON,	TH CEDARBURG ROAD WI 53097			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
,			2182		

DATE MAILED: 09/19/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>У</b>			
7	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
Office Action Summary	10/605,805	MINOGUE ET AL.	
Onice Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
The MAILING DATE of this communication com	Tammara R. Peyton	2182	
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be time within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status		•	
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>31 O</u> 2a)□ This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b)⊠ This     3)□ Since this application is in condition for allowar closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pro		
Disposition of Claims			
<ul> <li>4)  Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in the application.</li> <li>4a) Of the above claim(s) 11-17 is/are withdraw</li> <li>5)  Claim(s) is/are allowed.</li> <li>6)  Claim(s) 1,2,4-10,18-21 and 23 is/are rejected.</li> <li>7)  Claim(s) 3 and 22 is/are objected to.</li> <li>8)  Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or</li> </ul>	n from consideration.		
Application Papers		·	
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accomplicated any accomplicated any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct and the oath or declaration is objected to by the Examine	epted or b) objected to by the Eddrawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priori	s have been received. s have been received in Applicati ity documents have been receive u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage	
Attachment(s)  1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 10/31/03.	4)  Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5)  Notice of Informal P 6)  Other:		

#### **DETAILED ACTION**

## Election/Restrictions

### Response to Restriction Argument

Applicant argues that Group I and Group II are not patentably distinct. Examiner disagrees with Applicant. Group I (1-10 and 18-23) is directed to receiving an activation key from a first location sent to a centralized location and configured to activate an option of a remote device located in a second location. Group II (11-17) is directed to a centralized location sending an activation option to a remote device located remotely from the centralized location. Group I and Group II are patentably distinct. Applicant's arguments are not persuasive and the restriction rejection is maintained.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 2, 4-10, 18-21, and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Evelend et al., (US 6,664,893) and Fenstemaker et al., (US 6,490,684), and in further view of Houghton et al., (US 6,009,153).

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As per claim 1, 4-10, 18, 19, 21, and 23, Evelend teaches remotely activating options resident on a multi-vendor supported device comprising the step of receiving, at a centralized facility, an activation key (authorization signal key) sent from a first location (third-party source) and configured to activate an option of an in-field device (medical monitoring device) located in a second location; sending the activation key from the centralized facility to the in-field device at the second location. Evelend teaches a system wherein a third-party source is utilized to determine whether activation of an option on the medical monitoring device is possible. The activation option includes activation the monitoring function of the medical monitoring device that was previously inactivate. Evelend specifically teaches gaining authorization of an option for the medical monitoring device from a third-party sources and sending that authorization to a centralized facility which will authorize the activation of the medical monitoring device. (Evelend, Abstract, cols. 2-6)

Evelend is silent in respect to forwarding and receiving a verification script before authorization is given to activate an option on the medial monitoring device (in-field device). However, Fenstemaker teaches a method of verifying the received key to determine whether the received key will enabled the selected option. If the received key is defective then Fenstemaker teaches replying to a centralized facility that the key is defective. (Fenstemaker, Abstract, cols. 3,4, Figs. 3,4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to implement Fenstemaker's method of verifying the received key to determine whether the received activation key

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will enabled the selected option before utilizing the activation key, because doing so would help prevent against defective activation keys being used to activate a selected option. (Fenstemaker, col. 3, lines 28-51)

Fenstemaker is silent in respect to the centralized facility performing the verifying of the activation key. Fenstemaker teaches wherein an internal application of the medical device performs the verification, and if an error is detected related to the received activation key then a reply is sent to the centralized facility. Nonetheless, Houghton specifically teaches a method of remotely located device (server, 10) requesting verification of a security password before a communication signal (activation signal key) is transmitted to a reconfigurable device (fax machine, 5 Houghton, col. 5, lines 1-12) Examiner is taking to position that Houghton request for verification (security password) before transmitting an activation key to the remote device is similar to sending a verification script to the remote device because the request for verification taught by Houghton request for verification of the remote device (security password) before an activation key is transmitted to the remote device. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to implement into Evelend-Fenstemaker Houghton's verification method of requesting verification of a security password before a communication signal (activation signal key) is transmitted to a reconfigurable device, because doing so ensure that the operating attempting to reprogram the remote device has the authority to perform the operation. (Houghton, Abstract, cols. 3-10)

As per claim 2 and 20, Evelend teaches wherein the in-field device is located in a

second location and does not communicate with the first location.

# Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 3 and 22 objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim.

#### Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tammara Peyton whose telephone number is (571) 272-4157. The examiner can normally be reached between 6:30 - 4:00 from Monday to Thursday, (I am off every first Friday), and 6:30-3:00 every second Friday. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Popovici Dov can be reached on (571) 272-4083. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300. Any inquiry of a general nature of relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-2100.

Mailed responses to this action should be sent to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Washington, D.C. 20231.

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Faxes for Official/formal (After Final) communications or for informal or draft communications (please label "PROPOSED" or "DRAFT") sent to:

(571) 273-8300

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to:

USTPO, Randolph Building, Customer Service Window

401 Dulany Street

Alexandria, VA 22314.

TAMMARA PETTON PRIMARY EXAMINER

Tammara Peyton

September 14, 2005